DEAFNESS. DEAFNESS.

DISEASES OF THE EAR AND AIR PASSAGES. Dr. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place (Righth street), can sulted daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. until S P. M. Patients will not be received except during the reguar office hours, unless in cases of emergency, or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby in formed that a personal examination is requisite in every tere before a correct opinion can be given, or appropria ament prescribed. Letters of consultation must contain

CATARRH.

dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Dr. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treat Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," may be obtain Carleton, publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any resp bookseller. Price \$1.

TESTIMONIALS. PROM HEV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROPERSOR IN UNION COLLEGE

SCHERECTADY, March 3, 1862 Sir-Having been cored by you of a tharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as r back as I can remember always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain op my family physician and other physicians of reputation. JOHN NOTT.

CATARRE CURED

PROM RRV. P. R. SUMPLE, LYRN, MASS. I have been much troubled with catarra of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing gough and hearseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me tof resign my pasterate and suspend public

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffe &s various kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and ns, but without any very salutary effects. Last sum mer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating arrb, visited him, and put rayself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has besome natural, and I am on ce more able to preach the blessed spel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulto apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL

LTRE, Mess., Feb. 1, 1862. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUNB, } NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1-62. I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lightbill, who has relieved me from a troubletee deafness, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be hapby to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking infor-

ROBERT CLIVE, Bookkeeper certify that, having been afflicted during the pried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care emed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at hat to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His beatment was brief and successful. I was completely resored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all Sdence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialities. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.

Editor New York Teacher. New York, July 28, 1862. I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years

trouble to hearing; one car at last became entirely Micail I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark' place, who in a short time and without pain restered to me the use of my cars, so that I can now hear perfectly weil. J. RISCO. In Best Twenty third street.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NAW YORK, April 1, 1862. Duan Sin-I take much pleasure in testifying to the proof severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I bave lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge adiately relieved, and speedily cured of a most

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the city, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if semary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, Prestimt of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, and to Mr. Sverett Clapp, of the Western Trasportation Company, So. 2 Coenties stip. With much asteem, I am, sir, your obe To Dr. Lionsents, No. St St. Mark's place, Hew York.

No. 12 Contlands STREET, New York, Jan. 2, 1863. Da. B. B. Lightmill:-Dear Sir-It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and beping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the enclosed document to

the the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in dee of discharge from the car and chronic inflammation the throat, and would be pleased to give further informa-V. D. W. WEEKES.

per p one ear, of nearly three years' standing, accompato be new entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those casing in New York, who are assirous of further infurma-tion, may apply to my brother in-law, Captain William Ed-meds, at No. 98 East Thirty fourth street, who is acquainted

MEWBURG, 76 Grand street, Dec. 23, 1862. I have been suffering for some time with noise in my ad, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have not pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, that I can now hear as well as ever, and am not troubled

staying with me, was also efficied in a similar maker, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his JOHN MURDOCK, 197, Fulton street.

This was a second of the pleasure in testifying to the markable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied to the case of the second of the se harge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, by charge treatment, able to hear as well to be to your treatment, able to hear as well as the state of the s g remains as good and her care as sound as the day

O.S. HOLLY. 418 FOCUTE STREET, NEW YORK, June 6, 1982. ring having been impaired for a number of years and myself under Df. Lighthill's care, who restored for a short course of treatment. JANES KENNY, THE WAR IN POLAND.

Desperate Engagement on the Prussian Frontier.

Two Thousand Poles Seek Refuge in Prussia.

EXPLOITS OF LANGIEWICZ.

SKETCH OF THE DICTATOR.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEASANTRY.

PROSPECT OF AN ARMED INTERVENTION.

Our Berlin Correspondence.
BERLIN, March 11, 1868.

An episode of the Polish insurrection has just occurred which shows at once the sympathy of the Prussian Poles for their countrymen and the uselessness of the measure taken by government to repress it. In spite of the lynx eyed Prussian police, Microslowski has crossed and re Von Weeder and his four corps d'armes, bands of enthes flocking to the camp of the insurgents to fight and die fo the national cause. It appears that Microslowski, undismayed by the check suffered by him at Radzi genen, had laid his plans for an attack upon Konin, a small town situated on the river Wartha, the possession of which would have interrupted the commu-nication between Warsaw and Kalish and facilitated further operations against the latter city. His own corps was too weak for such an attempt; but he had been promised reinforcements from Prussian Poland, and about the 2d of this month a detachment of eight hundred to one thousand men, well armed and equipped, actually passed the frontier near Wreschen, under the command of Garezynski, a young Polish nobleman of rank, who had formerly hold a commission in the Prussian army. They were immediately joined by part of Microslowski's troops under Count Miclemski, who was to co-operate with them in the coup de main against Konin, while Mieroslowski, with the balance of his corps, distracted the attention of the Russians by a feigned attack upon Kalish. Unluckily, a dispute arose between the two leaders, each claiming the command of the expedition, and while from high words they were just preceeding to blows and their army emulated the confusion of King Agramont's camp, they were set upon unexpectedly by the garrison of Konin, who had been informed by spies of their approach, and had marched out in the night to meet A severe though brief struggle ensued, which ended in the total rout of the Poles, who hurried pell meil towards the Prussian frontier, closely pur-sued by the Muscovites. The latter, however, halted on the borders of their own territory, halted on the borders of their own territory, and as the Prussian troops stationed in the vicinity were not strong enough to arrest the passage of such a mass of fugitives—they are said to bave numbered at least two thousand—most of them were coabled to escape, and have either returned to their homes or cought shelter in the neighboring forest of Powidz. A Prussian detachment which attempted to stop some of them was fired upon, and its commander, Captain Nitsche, badly wounded in the shoulder. In one or two other points amail rerties of fugitives were discovered by the Prussmall parties of fugitives were discovered by the Prussian patrols. It was stated at first that three hundred Potes had been captured; but later events reduce the num ber of prisoners to one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty, besides sick and wounded, of whom quite a malittude are lying in the villages along the frontier. malititude are lying in the villages along the frontier.

Many of them are mere children—young gyrmasts from the schools of Trzeneczno and Gresen—and eys-witnesses describe it as a pitcous spectacle to see these poor unfortunate boys, who had suffered more from the inchemency of the season and the unwented fatigue of a march through wood and swamp than from the sword of the enemy. It is not known what has become of Garcayneki. Some say he was killed; but according to others he has escaped, and is reorganizing his corps in the forest of Fowidz, with the intention of leading it back to Polantia soon as a favorable opportunity offers. As for Mielenski, he was cut down by a Coesack almost at the beginning of the action.

The Prussian government seem inclined to make political capital out of this affair, as justifying the steps taken

beginning of the action.

The Prussian government seem inclined to make political capital out of this affair, as justifying the steps taken by them for the protection of their Poissh provinces. It is evident, says the Stantz Anxiger, that "the evil disposed minority who terrorize the peaceable inhabitant of the kingdom of Poland" would gladly play the same

of the Ringdom of Forman's would game in Prussain if they were not kept in awe by the strong military force collected there, and the behavior of the House, of Deputies in disapproving of these necessary precautions is therefore highly seprehensible. The public, however, are of quite a different opinion, and think that it is owing to the vote of the Deputies and the expression of instignation that preceded it that the convention of the 8th of February has become a dead letter, and the Runeisnes were obliged to step abort on their own frontier, instead of pursuing their victims across and carrying fire and swered on to Prussan ground. A hint of the official organ, foreshadowing the proclemation of martial law in Fosse, has been meet ungraciously responded to by the very numerous Gearman population of that province for whose safety it was alleged to be necessary; and even the Fosser Zathang, an extremely loyal and conservative print, protests decidedly against such a measure, and affirms that it will be quite sufficient if General Wender instructs his subsadinates to keep rather a sharper-leokout than they have done hitherto, it certainly deep net; speak much for their vigilance that bands of several hundred men assemble and organize themselves under their very none, cross the frontier without being observed, and afterwards re-emerit at a point where a considerable action and the counsequent violation of Prusian territory by the defensed or victorious party might be daily expected. When the vanied precantions of the military authorities have had so little effect the public can hardly wish them to be gradually lesing ground. One of their bravent leaders, Bogtanowicz, was asken prisoner laiely in the district of Lubbin and sentenced to be shot. Nexay and Kaczyk have been tilled, and the President of their desperate gailantry, appear to be gradually lesing ground. One of their bravent leaders, Bogtanowicz, was asken prisoner laiely in the district of Lubbin and sentenced to be abot. Nexay and Kaczyk have been tilled,

Sketch of Langiewicz, Dietator of Poland. character of an unorganized opposition to Russian rule into that of a great revolution, carried on in the name of the Polish nation and under dictatorial powers. The young man whom we first heard of in connection with the movement as Colonel Langiewics, and whose small command was soon afterwards engages in ya-room operanters with the Russian process with varying

fortunes, is now in supreme command of the revolutionary forces, and has assumed control of the military resources of Poland. Langiewice is the rising man of Europe, and if his good fortune clings to him he will soon be to Northern Europe what his friend and former leader, Caribakis, has been and is to Southern. Here is the proclamation in which he makes known to his countrymen

mational standard:—

My Courtrymex.—The most generous sons of Poland have commenced, in the name of the All Powerful, a strife against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilination—a strife provoked by horrible abuses.

In spite of most unfavorable circumstances, and although the conflict of arms has been precipitated upon us by the excess of oppression on the part of the enemy, that struggle began without arms on our part, and has continued two months. It is strengthening and developing useff in the face of a war to the death, of the manascres, pillage and arson which mark the enemy's path. Poland feels painfully the absence of a recognized central power, capable of giving a direction to the forces ongaged and of calling new forces to the struggle.

Although the nation possesses citizens more worthy and more capable than myself, and although I feel the immensity of my duties and the greatness of the responsibility devolved upon me, the gravity and necessity of the circumstances induce me, after consultation with the provisional government, to take in hand the supreme dictatorical power, which I will rectore into the hands of the nation as seen as we shall have shaken of the Muscovite yoks.

While meaning to reserve to myself the direction of military operations, I recognize, however, the necessity of a civil government, whose functions shall be defined by a special ordinance.

Continuing the work of the provisional government, I

of a civil government, whose functions shan be usuated a special ordinance.

Continuing the work of the provisional government, I confirm the principles of the liberty and equality of all citizens proclaimed by it, as well as the right of the peasants to the property of the repurchased estates.

And now, I call upon you, Poles, of all the provinces that grown under the Muscovite yoke, to fight against the barbarous rule of the Russians. The concord of all citizens, without distinction of class or religion, the universality of the sacrifice, the unity of power, will render terrible to the enemy our now scattered strength, and will assure the independendence of the country.

To arms! for independence, liberty, country!

LANGIEWICZ.

This stirring proclamation was ratified by the revoluof the Dictator, constituting the civil government of Poland by the nomination of four directors or ministers and two secretaries. He also raised to the rank of gencrals two of his subordinate officers, Jezioranski and Waligorski. The forces under his command are esti mated at fifty thousand; but their numbers are being hourly increased. His army is operating in the neighbor-hood of Micchew, near the Austrian frontier.

The Dictator of Poland, Marian Langiewicz, was born in Prussian Poland, and is now in his thirty fourth year. His father was a doctor, as his eldest brother now is, residing at Witkowo, in the Grand Duchy of Poses. He himself went through the philosophic course of study at the University of Breslau, in 1848, and subsequently went to Prague for the purpose of studying the Sclavonic lanreages under Professor Czelakowski; but he returned in a

His means not permitting him to make a long sojourn at the University, he accepted an advantageous offer as private tutor in the family of a Polish nobleman. After two years he again returned to Breslau to resume his studies, and from there be went to Berlin to put in his year's service in the Prussian artillery. When the Italian war broke out Langiewicz offered his sword to the cause war broke out languavicz chered his word to the came of Italian unity and independence, but only arrived in time to find the campaign closed by the peace of Villafranca. He had therefore no opportunity of taking his lessons in war in that remarkable campaign. But the disappointment did not cause his arder to grow cool. He attached himself to the fortunes of Garibaidi, and took part in those wonderful exploits which swept the kingdom of Italy. He fought and conducted himself gallantly in the crowning battle of Volturno, which ended the struggle. Garibaldi, who was much pleased with the bearing of the young Pole, and who took a lively interest in him, recou to Microslowski, who was then conducting a military school in Paris for the instruction of Polish emigrants. Here he was for some time engaged in teaching srillery tactics. From Paris he proceeded to Genon, where a branch of the same school was established; but it was

s a condition of her recognition of the Italian kingdom. In the meantime Langiewicz had returned to Poland, where, of course, he took an active part in the preparations for the conflict in which that country is now engaged; and as soon as the outbreak caused by the conscription tionary bands that gathered together in the forests of Southern Poland. His energy, skill and military talents soon made him conspicuous, and, although he was up to that time not known to the public, he is now recognized and looked up to as the hope of the struggling nation. He is not yet thirty-four years of age, and is of small sta-ture, as were so many of the military notabilities of the

seems to have attended him. He had hardly get into Foland, where he was to assume chief command, before the hand which he led was attacked and routed by the Russians, and he himself narrowly escaped. It is reported that many of the Polish officers declared their unwilling. sees to fight under him, while another rumor is that had been sent by the provisional government into Lathu-ania for the purpose of arousing the Poles of that province. Caribaldi has written a warm letter of encouragement uid that the Dictator has declined for the present that and that the Dictator has declined for the present that aid, destring, if possible, to avoid, complicating the Poissb cause in a manner that would give offence to Austria, which Power now appears friendly. It is for the name reason that the Hungarian leaders have been appealed to not to make any movement at this time. These facts tend to show that the revolutionary government is guided by

olitic and statesmanlike views.

The great Powers are much esercised by this Polish question. There is no mistaking the sentiment in favor of Poland. If England would have only agreed to an armed to it. As it is, here seems one probability of an armed intervention on the part of France and Austria. The Pope has been applied to by Russia to use his influence with the Polah clergy, but has declined interfering, and the king of Italy is represented as being prepared to back up any measures that may be resorted to by France, England and the other Powers. There these appears to e some probability that the Polish movement will not be

Polish Seeting in New York.

The Polish residents in this city held a meeting yester-day afternoon, at their rooms, 808 Broadway-Dr. Mackiewicz in the chair. Mr. Katussowsky, a member of the Polish Revolutionary Committee in 1831, who had been invited to come from | Washington to deliver a lec

been invited to come from Washington to deliver a lecture, spoke at length on the present state of Poland, and
described in glowing terms the wrongs and grievaners
under which the Polish people are now greaning. He
cancleded in expressing the hope that the time was not
distant when Polasd would recover her independence
and take among the nations of the earth the rank which
beiongs to her.

In the course of the debates Mr. Jaworowski expressed
the impe that a committee of Amerikane should be formed
by this city, with the purpose of expressing the sympathies of this country for the Polsh cause. He also stated
that any American citizes, or Friend & Poland, who
should feel inclined to co-operate in the cause in any way,
might do so by making application to the Secretary of the
committee, 926 Broadway.
A gentleman having asked whether it would not be advisable to form an israelite-Polish committee infilial city.
Mr. Katussowsky replied that the present moments was
not a religious one, and shat all Poles born on Polish territory had the unquesticitable right of becoming members
of the Pelish committee, and to participate is its proceedings.

Let or the Polish committee, and to participate is its pro-

icz.
waki, Val. Protrowski,
Pychowski,
Rochanowski,
Hekujski,
Gacek,
Weniowski,
R. J. J. WORGWSKI.
Scoretaire du Comite, 926 Broadwsy. Dr. Mackiewicz,
R. J. Jaworowski,
Katusowski,
Col. Kraysanowski,
Col. Kargo,
stator Hiszawski,
Mateski,
Karbaswski

The estenments Norwegian sailed for Liverpool as five

LORD LYONS ON PEACE.

Curious Letter from the British Minister on the Rebellion.

His Interviews with the Democratic Leaders in New York.

The President in the Arms of the Radicals.

IS CANADA IN DANGER?

LORD LYONS TO RABL BUSSELL.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1862.

Wy Lord In his despatches of the 17th and of the 24th his and of the 7th iest. Mr. Stoart reported to your lordship the results of the elections for members of Congress and State officers, which have recently taken place in several of the most important States of the Union. Without repeating the details, it will be sufficient for me to observe that the success of the democratic or (as it now styles itself) the conservative party, has been so great as to manifest a change in public feeding, among the most rapid and the most complete that has ever been witnessed, even in this country.

On my arrival at New York on the Sth instant I found the conservative leaders exuiting in the crowning success schieved by the party in that State. They appeared to rejoice, above all, in the conviction that personal liberty and freededom of speech had been secured for the principal State of the Union. They believed that the government most at once desist from exercising in the State of New York the extraordinary (and as they regarded them) allegal and unconstitutional powers which it had assumed. They were consident that at all events after the lat of January next, on which day the newly elected Governor would come into office, the suspension of the write of labeas corpus could not be practically nanitatived. They seemed to be persuaded that the result of the elections would be accepted by the Precident as a declaration of the will of the people; that he would increase the moderate and conservative element in the Cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity: that he would endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the Soath, and renounce the idea of subjugating or exterminating them.

On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of

ative element in the Cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity that he would
endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the
South, and renounce the idea of subjugating or exterminating them.

On the following morning, however, intelligence arrives from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of
the conservatives. It was amounced that General McGelian had been dismissed from the command of the
Army of the Patemane, and ordered to repair to his home;
that he had, in fact, been removed altegather from active
service. The General had been regarded as the representative of conservative principles in the army. Support
of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a
sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into
the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New
York was castainly very great; it seemed, however, to
be not unmixed with consternation and despendency.

Several of the leaders of list democratic party sought interviews such see, both dear and after the arrived of the inclligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject upperfunes in their minds while they were speaking to me
was naturally that of foreign mediation between the
North and South. Many of them seemed to think that
this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to
be very much afraid of its coming too seco. It was evident that they appeared to the conservatives are
dent that they appeared to the conservative
dent that they appeared to the southern States
attended to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it
would be essential to the success of any proposal from
abroad that it should be deferred until the control of theexecutive party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether
or no Limyself thought foreign

It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain that the leaders of the conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation. They think that the offer or mediation, if made it a radical administration, would be rejected; that if made at an uppropitions moment, it might increase the viruleuco with which the war is prosecuted. If their own party were in power, or virtually controlled the administration, they would rather, if possible, obtain an armistice without the and of foreign governments; but they would be disposed to secept an offer of mediation if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities. They would desire that the other should come from the great Powers of Europe conjuicity, and in particular that as little preminence as pessible should be given to Great Britain.

rather, if possible, obtain an arminitic without he aid of foreign governments; but they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation. They would desire of means of putting a stop to called the property of the original possible that the other should come from the mean of the property of the property of the other and possible should be given to dreat britain. They would desire an possible should be given to dreat britain.

At Washington I have had force opportunities than I had all New York of executating the present vices of the chief of the political parties. At the interview which I had with Mr. Sweard the day after my arrival, he showed no appear to expect or to desire to receive from me my special communication from her Majesty's government. The President, when I waited upon him, talked to me only on ordinary topics. I, for my part, girdly shunned all allusion to foreign intervention, my principal object being to avoid anying anything which might embarrase me it earrying out any instructions on the subject which I may receive from your lordship.

All things considered, my own opinion certainly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making an offer of mediation. It might embarrase the peace party, and even oblige them, in order to maintain their popularity, to make some public declaration against it, and this might make it difficult for them to secret a similar offer at a more propitious time. It would in all probability by rejected by the President, who appears to have through the might make it difficult for them to secret a similar offer at a more propitious time. It would in all probability the rejected by the President, who appears to have through a many and the might make it in the purpose, per fas and nefful, until the disloyal men of the South are runned and mitty grant of the fast of the republic means the government would rape, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means absorbed time. I have a supplementation, in all model the propose properties, but the foreign

It is, indeed, urged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for a reougnition of the Southern confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the time head come for recognizing that confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable pre-immancy. But I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the Southern government; and I presume that the European Powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in heatilities with the United States in support of the independence of the South.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the South.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the South.

The advocates of this opinion consider a rounton as a probable event, and apprehend that the first result of it would be that the constinued forces of the North and the South would be the Cose upon Chanda. I creatinly do not at present thare these apprehensions. All hope of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away, eventrom the minds of those who most ardently desire it. But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obsious interest of Great Britains, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or reunion be the more likely to effect this object.

I have, &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM HORTH CAROLINA

Attack of the Rebel Forces on Wingfield.

THEIR COMPLETE REPULSE,

FORTRES MONROE, March 29, 1863. The enemy attacked Wingfield, North Carolina, on th

Chowan river, and were repulsed.

The enemy's force consisted of the Forty second North Carolina regiment and guerillas under Col. Brown.

Lieut. McClane, with part of a company of the First

North Carolina Volunteers, took refuge in a block house where they defended themselves successfully, and after fight of an hour and a half beat the enemy off. General Foster came up the next day from Plymouth with three companies, and four companies of the Eleventh

Pennsylvania cavalry were sent from Suffolk by Genera

with part of his force. The remainder were attacked pear Edenton, and dispersed after a short resistance Our troops are hunting them up in the awamps.

Our Beaufort Correspondence. PRAUF. R. N. C., March 26, 1863.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Nicholas L.—Her Previous Al-

tempte to Run the Blockade—Her Valuable Cargo of Was Munitions—Pifty Thousand Enfield Kifles Among Them— Description of the Vessel-Requirites for Making the Cap-ture of All Would-be Blockade Runners Certain-Port Royal Affairs, &c.,&c. Since the excitement of the 14th and 15th inst., caused

by the attempt of Colonel Pettigrew to render his nam llustrious in future ages by a second attack on Newbern ing of the 24th inst., when our eyes were gladdened by without any national colors displayed, and other appear ces which caused us all to feel certain the str must be a prize. Upon boarding her and finding an old

The steamer was the Nicholas I., of and from Liver pool, via Nassau; 1,100 tons English measurement, twenty years old, and built in London on the same site as the Nassan on the 18th inst. She has been on the coast before, and twice has been driven off from Charleston by our vigilant blockading fleet there. The captain says he was compelled to give up going in there as a bad job, and then tried for Wilmington, N. C.

On Saturday morning, the 21st, as the fog let up, she was discovered to the leeward by the United States steamship Victoria, Volunteer Lieutenant in command Ed. Höcker, a few miles off lattle river, N. 2., heading up the coast under slow steam. Chase was given immediately, and, after firing a few sholls, her captain surrendered, fearing a shell might enter among his powder (of which she has sisteen tons on board) and blow them all up to

gether.

Among her cargo may be found, among a large assort ment of other merchandise, 170 cases, containing 50,000 Among her cargo may be found, among a large amount ment of other merchandise, 170 cases, containing 50,000 Eniled rities, sixteen tone powder. Ac., valued in to total about \$500,000. Her hull is to god yet, being built of English cak. The engine is very good. The boilers need some repairs, and can easily ateam eleven to twelve knots. She is in command at present of Acting Master Alfred Everson, Executive elicer of United States steamer victoria, assisted by W. H. Mayer, Acting Ensign, and T. D. Webster, Engineer in charge. Acting Master Everson may be considered one of the recipients of fortunes favors, this being the fourth prize to has carried home, and he is fully of the beiled we only require a few small and very rapid steamers to capture every vessel that attempts to run the blackade off this coast. He had joined his ship but twelve hours, having just returned from New York, having recently carried home the brig Minne, also a prize to the Victoria.

I have hourd from nearly all the officers on this station, from the highest down, and they all concur m dearing only a few small steamers, bust expressly for speed, and shie tog in under the guns of the fort at night without being seen, and not being so conspicuous by day as our large steamers, they can almost insure the capture of every vessel that affempts to enter. Place a few of those steamers in command of some of our young volunteer officers who have had a good name here tofore, both in their former capacity in the merchant service, and at pressut in the naval service, instead of a parcei of "eid fogicies" and you may be sure we shall not be diagraced by having all steamers laying at the wharves in Wilmington at one time.

Here we have no local news. General Foster continues as popular se ever, always improving every opportunity to worry and annoy the rebels.

Our latest dates from Port Royal have been forwarded by the Adams Express steamer A. Dimenore. We regret to learn that the great expedition still remains, as the form in a state of "masterty inactiv

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Everything Quiet-Position of the Rebel stantly Coming In-Destitution and Splendld Condition of Our Army of the

HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE POTORAC, | March 29, 1863. Everything remains quiet over the river.

The enemy's camps are visible for several miles, but their troops display themselves very little. The main body of their army lies back about Ofteen miles from Fredericksburg, though a large force has recently been

into our lines, and hundreds of others would come but for the difficulties in crossing the Rappahannock. The deserters report great suffering in the rebel army, and much disaffection among the troops. Half a pint of

Deserters are coming in by scores. Yesterday a lieu-

flour and a quarter of a pound of ment constitute their

yesterday.
If has been accertained here that the chief mate of the pirate Alabatoa is a native of Stionageton, Connecticut, who was for some years connected with a Boston newspa-

Pine Condition and Spirit of the Tree The Officers Enthusiastic Over the Splendid State of Affairs, &c.,

Wassers, March 29, 1869. The infudnation received from the Army of the Poto. sac above that it is in splendid physical and moral con-

Officers of the army who seems time ago regretted the symptoms of demoralization exhibited, now speak enthuconticulty of the high state of discipline and excellent condition of the whole army. They assert that it was never in better fighting trim or more completely ready

THE REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Two Divisions of the Enemy Reported to Have Crossed the Cumberland.

Danville Rescenpted by Our Forces, Who Are Driving the Rebels Before Them,

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1863 Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee, and re-certs that the rebels are concentrating all their infantry,

formerly in East Tennessee, at Tuliahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion on East Kentucky, hoping are arriving daily at Tullahoma from Virginia.

yesterday, recaptured Danville, and is driving the rebels the direction of Crab Orchard.

Generals Parks and Wilcox have arrived at the Burnet.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., March 28, 1863. The Journal learns from a creditable source that two divisions of robel infantry crossed the Cumberland yester. Headquarters have received no notice of this invasion Frankfort and Lexington are under martial law. All is

quiet in their vicinity. Yesterday afternoon the freight train, seven miles be-low Gallatin, broke through a bridge. Three men and about one hundred and twenty head of cattle were killed. Two freight trains collided to-day between Bardstown and Lebanon Junction. Several cars were smoshed, but no lives were lost.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Demonstration Against Williamsburg, Va .- The Rumored Evacuation Fouriers Mornon, March 29, 1863

The enemy attacked Williamsburg this morning with cavairy and infantry, and were repulsed by the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Colonet Lewis.

At noon to-day the enemy had retreated and Colone

Lowis had re established his pickets. The loss is not yet ascertained,

An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks arrived in Norfolk yesterday. He reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible for them to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited. Desire of the Secesh Clergy of Norfolk to

Respond to Jeff. Davis' Fast Day Proc-lamation-Rebel Judicial Decision in Reference to Conscripts-Arrival from Hilton Head-All Union Officers to be Exchanged by the Rebel Authorities-Dixte, &c., &c.

Last Sabbath several elergymen of Norfolk gave notice that the churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for services, in conformity with Jeff. Pavis' proclamation The churches were accordingly opened, but as the wor-shippers began to congregate they found guards of Union soldiers at the church doors, consequently to services

were allowed.

A Richmond paper says Judge Meredith, of the rebel Circuit Court, has decided that every citizen of Maryland and every foreigner who ever enheted in the robel army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a domicil, and was therefore liable to conscription if between eighteen and forty-five years of age.

The hull and machinery of the Pennsylvania, burnet

three years ago on James river, have been raised, and passed here last evening for Haltimore. The steamer Spaulding arrived here this merning, bringing mails from the feet Histon Head, which she left last Thursday. She reports the steamboat Expounder, for-merly the Daniel Webster, aground near Stone Inlet.

Colonel Ludlow, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, has concluded arrangements with rebei Com-missioner Guid, for the exchange of all United States

There was no movement at Hilton Road to report of

The steamboat State of Maine left Fortress Monroe at soon for City Point under a flag of truce. She took up for exchange two hundred and eighty prisoners of war, in

five citizen prison ers.

THE PRIZE STEAMERS. Arrival of the English Blockade Runner

Board, &c.

The prize steamer Nicholas L., Executive Officer Alfred Everson commanding, captured on the 21st imings, off of Wilmington, by the United States gunboat Victoria, Captain Edward Hooker, arrived at this port yesterday.

The captain of the Nicholas L states that he made The captain of the Nicholas I, states that he made three attempts to enter Charleston, and came near running down one of the vessels sta-tioned there, but the night being dark he es-caped without being fired into. When saptured he was feeling the strength of Admiral Lee's squadron The day being hazy he ran into the embraces of th Victoria, who was fully propared to receive bim. Dis-covering his mintake he immediately turned around to the southward, when a few rife shell had the dem flect of bringing him to his seases.

On boarding her the officers and men were found in a London Dock, with which they were abundantly our The Nicolai I was builtin London, seld to the Rugsians

and captured by the English during the Crimean was. Her average speed is twelve knots. Her machinery is heavy enough for two modern built engines. The ball is bout of British oak, and is very substantial.

arms of every description, dry goods, cutlery, tin This is the second prize taken by the Victoria within a

The following is a list of the officers in charge of the

The following is a list of the embers in ciSicholas I. —

Master Alfred Everson, communiting,
Executive Officer — William H. Mager.
Chief Engineer — D. Webster.
Airlistant Engineer — G. A. Tylar.
Second Assistant Engineer — Thomas Garbou.
Bignal Quartermaster — J. G. Mania.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Granite City.

The price steamship Granite City, Acting Master King in charge, from Bahama Banks March 23, arrived at this

The Granite City was captured March 27, of Fleshers (Bahamar), by the United States gunboat Flogs, Com-mander A. G. Cleary. Size is an iron side-wheel steamer of about four hundred tons burthen, was built in Docen ber last and has an esserted cargo. She was from Nas-

on the same day the Tiogs esptured a schooner of about eigty tone, with a very valuable cargo on board. Fix-was sent to Key West for adjudgention.

The following are the officers sent home in charge of the Granite City:-Acting Master—Kitg.
Acting First Assistant Engineer—Wm. A. R. Latimer.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer—H. E. Rees.
Acting Master's Motor—Jan. A. Cork.
Coptain's Clerk—Class. A. Beach.

Opening of Lake Navigation. Tourse, March 20, 1848.
The New York and Eric Railroad Company's steamers

New York, from Dunkirk, and Owego, from Cleveland arrived here to day, the first boats of the season. Salling of the St. George.

FORTLAND, Me., March 29, 1863. The steamer St. George, Captain Wyles, sailed for New